

these became the Fifth Foot or Northumberland Fusiliers, the other is the Sixth or Royal Warwickshire Regiment.

The Nineteenth and Twentieth Foot and the Seventh

Dragoon Guards, represent regiments raised by William's

English supporters after he landed. Eight regiments owe

their existence to the struggle with James and his sup-

porters in Scotland and Ireland. The Twenty-second,

Twenty-third, and Twenty-fourth Foot were raised to

reconquer Ireland and formed part of the unlucky expedi-

tion which served under Schomberg. The Twenty-fifth

and Twenty-sixth Foot—the King's Own Scottish Bor-

derers and the Cameronians—were raised to fight Dun-

dee.¹ The forces which the Protestants of Ulster raised to

defend themselves survive in the Twenty-seventh Foot or

Inniskilling Fusiliers, in the Fifth Lancers, long known as

the Royal Irish Dragoons, and in the Sixth or Inniskilling

Dragoons.

Between the commencement of the war with France

and the treaty of Ryswick, many more new regiments were

raised. According to Macaulay, four new regiments of

dragoons, six of horse, and fifteen of infantry were voted

by the House of Commons in December 1693.² The

only permanent additions to the Army List were the two

regiments now known as the Seventh and Eighth Hussars,

one a regiment of dragoons formed in Scotland

about 1690,
the other a regiment of dragoons formed in
Ireland about
1693.* The rest of the new regiments were
disbanded in
1698, but at the close of 1701 it became
evident that the

¹ Cf. A Ross, *Old Scottish Regimental Colours* (1885), pp. 39, 42.

² V, 2426-7 (xx).

³ Fortescue, *History of the British Army*, iv. 368, 376 ; Dalton, *English Army Lists*, iv. 3, 61, 62 ; Ross, *op. cit.*, p. 49 ; C. R. B. Barrett, *History of the Seventh Hussars* (1914).